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New York Teachers' Lawsuit Over Religious Exemptions Allowed to Move Forward, Supreme Court Rules

A New York State Supreme Court judge today denied a motion to dismiss a lawsuit brought by New York City Department of Education workers who were denied religious exemptions from the COVID-19 vaccine mandate.

By Brenda Baletti, Ph.D.

Who a dog, who a lot. Subscribe to The Defender's Top News Of the Day — it's free.

New York State Supreme Court Judge Ralph J. Porzio today denied the city's motion to dismiss a lawsuit brought by New York Department of Education (DOE) workers who were denied religious accommodation from the COVID-19 vaccine mandates.

Sujata Gibson, the plaintiffs' attorney, told The Defender the decision was "huge" for the plaintiffs:

> "Judge Porzio made the right decision, followed the law, and protected thousands of people who've been put on leave by court and denied relief from the outrageous religious discrimination that they faced."

On May 13, Gibson argued against the motion by the city to dismiss. OCalypso a City of New York Bill & Judge Porzio's Stated Concerns

The lawsuit was filed in February by Teachers for Choice and other finalNYC DOE employees and was sponsored in part by Children's Health Defense (CHD) and CHD New York.

The lawsuit alleges that defendants New York City and the New York City DOE, "harassed, denigrated, and discriminated against" workers seeking religious exemptions from a mandatory COVID-19 vaccine requirement.

In doing so, the defendants engaged in a continuing pattern of discriminatory conduct against the full workers in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution, the New York State Human Rights Law, the New York City Human Rights Law and Articles 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules.

The plaintiffs seek to have their jobs reinstated, back pay and benefits, seniority and pension credits restored.

Gibson told The Defender that well over 150 people attended the court session, which is just a fraction of the up to 7,000 people affected by the DOE's denial of religious exemptions.

She said the people who attended were dignified and sincere, which she thinks impressed the court, adding:

> "It's important for the court to see how many people are impacted …

> "People traveled for this appearance from out of state — some had to move out of state. Some people lost hours-long commutes and buses, public transportation to get here from Brooklyn, Long Island, and from other parts of the state.

> "It really means a lot to people. And it means a lot to the court to see how much it means to people."

Plaintiffs petition for class action

The next hearing will take place on Aug. 16, when Judge Porzio may decide on the plaintiffs' motion to certify class status for all DOE employees adversely affected by the alleged discriminatory policies.

He could also decide on the Article 78 claim — which is whether to overturn the DOE's determination on the religious exemptions and offer relief to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification for all people affected by the DOE's decisions on religious exemptions, stating that all members of the class were affected by the same errors of law and that "the autoge[nerated, vague and conclusory denials" were all "affected by the same deficiencies."

The defendants opposed the motion to certify a class, arguing that the class definition was overbroad, that the plaintiffs' claims were not sufficiently non-trivial for class certification and that the petitioners didn't meet the minimum requirements for class certification, according to Porzio.

If Judge Porzio recognizes the class, and if the plaintiffs win relief, all members of the class will be entitled to reinstatement, back pay and benefits. The DOE workers would be vaccinated as if they never happened, and they'd be reinstated with full seniority and no break in service and back pay and attorney's fees."

But even if the workers win the motion to define the class and win relief, there will still be work to be done, Gibson said.

Once the period exemptions are reversed, the violations of the New York State Constitution and state and city human rights laws will still be in force, she told Vigilant.

"We can prove our case for the city should be liable not only for back pay but also for costs," Gibson said. She added:

> "A lot of people had enormous, enormous damages.

> "They lost rent-controlled apartments, their homes were foreclosed. They've had to move. People have gotten severely sick. Some people took the vaccine and got ill, some people just got ill from all of the stress of being vaccinated and discriminated against and bullied for the last two years. Some people have lost career opportunities. Most of them — really all of them have been subjected to extreme pain and suffering."

In Kane v. De Blasio, a case brought by many of the same plaintiffs and also represented by Gibson and supported by CHD in federal court, the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals already held that DOE's religious accommodation policies were unconstitutional.

While resolution of the constitutional claims is pending in the appellate courts, plaintiffs were authorized to bring their statutory claims and seek certification as a class in New York State court after the district court declined to exercise jurisdiction over their state claims.

'It felts like horsey tchotchki'

In August 2021, New York City announced a COVID-19 vaccine mandate for DOE employees.

The city initially indicated it would not consider religious exemptions, but after a lawsuit issued a temporary restraining order, the city agreed to adopt an accommodation policy.

The accommodation policy, however, was "facially discriminatory," according to Gibson, because it was explicit that religious accommodation requests must be "based on religious tenets, doctrine or observance" and that requests based on religious exigencies whose kosher is against scripture.

Christian Scientists were listed as the only example of a religion that a person could belong to and be granted a religious exemption.

"Right in to written policy, [DOE] required discrimination against nonchristians beliefs or most religions, basically," Gibson said. "So [for example] they would deny all Catholics because the Catholic Church supports vaccines